

**IN THE CLAIMS**

Please amend the claims as follows:

1. (Original) A method for fast locating records on a data page in a database, comprising the steps of:

(1) setting a directory structure composed of a group of record deviations at the end of a data page, in which, a record deviation is a position deviation of a record on the data page; each directory in the directory structure is called dir\_slot, and each dir\_slot stores the position deviation of one record; and

(2) searching for relative records in the dir\_slot by adopting a locating algorithm, after locating one certain dir\_slot, searching the relative group of records in order according to the record deviation stored in the dir\_slot and locating the record to be searched for accurately.

2. (Original) The method for fast locating record on a data page in a database of claim 1, further comprising the following steps of:

putting the record to be searched for into a field structure, and comparing the record on the data page with the field structure.

3. (Original) The method for fast locating record on a data page in a database of claim 2, which is characterized in:

first endowing two variables low and up which represent the number of dir\_slot with initial values, in which, low is endowed with a value of 0, up is endowed with a value that is a total number of dir\_slot on the page, then searching by adopting locating algorithm, and judging which dir\_slot the record belongs to.

4. (Currently amended) The method for fast locating record on a data page in a database of claim 1, 2-or-3, in which, said locating algorithm is dichotomizing locating algorithm.

5. (Original) The method for fast locating record on a data page in a database of claim 4, in which, said dichotomizing algorithm is to take out a medial value continuously to compare with the field structure, until the value of up-low is not more than 1.

6. (Currently amended) The method for fast locating record on a data page in a database of claim 3 or 5, which is characterized in:

after finding the record, selecting records orderly from dir\_slot with the number of low to compare with the field structure, till the record next to this record is a up record up\_rec of the dir\_slot with the number of up; if the record is found during this process, finishing the search on this page; if the record is not found, turning to the next page to perform the same match.

7. (Original) The method for fast locating record on a data page in a database of claim 1, which is characterized in:

when the record number of dir\_slot is full due to inserting of one record onto a data page in a database, splitting the current dir\_slot into two ones, so as to increase a dir\_slot.

8. (Original) The method for fast locating record on a data page in a database of claim 7, which is characterized in:

if the total number of records on the dir\_slot where the record locates exceeds a maximum value after inserting the record into a chain table, moving all of the dir\_slots behind this dir\_slot one bit backward, thus, increasing one dir\_slot, and dividing all the records on the dir\_slot where this record belongs to into two parts, and attaching these two parts of records to the two dir\_slots respectively.

9. (Original) The method for fast locating record on a data page in a database of claim 1, which is characterized in:

when deleting a record, taking it out from a chain table and setting a deleting mark to it.

10. (Original) The method for fast locating record on a data page in a database of claim 9, which is characterized in:

obtaining a dir\_slot next to this dir\_slot first, and judging the record number of the next dir\_slot, if the record number exceeds a minimum value, taking out a record from the next dir\_slot, and adding it to the current dir\_slot; if the record number is less than or equal to the minimum value, combining these two dir\_slots, and deleting the current dir\_slot.